In this typical facility, total water use is about 11 million gallons per month, or 5 gallons per pound of fabric processed. Testing of wastewater for conventional pollutants gave the data for Table I.

Table I. Pollutants found in the wastewater of a typical textile printing plant

Parameter	Range Observed
BOD	206-857 ppm
pH	5.7 - 10.4 standard pH units
TSS	100 - 380 ppm
COD	1734 - 2151 ppm
NH_3 as N	0.56 - 4.59 ppm
Oil and Grease	6 - 28 ppm
Phenolics	0.04 - 0.20 ppm
Metals	
Copper	.10 - 1.56 ppm
Iron	.23 - .31 ppm
Zinc	.18 - .57 ppm
Lead	.11 ppm

B. 2. Dyeing and finishing plant. The typical dyeing and finishing plants studied contain wet processing (preparation, dyeing, finishing) operations using 10 to 30 gallons of water per pound of fabric. Total monthly effluent ranges from about 2 million gallons to over 50 million gallons per month. These facilities process a wide variety of fabrics, both knit and woven, made from all types of fibers, including polyester, cotton, acrylic and nylon as well as blends. Conventional pollutants in the wastewaters of these operations are similar to those for printing operations (Table 1).

In aquatic toxicity testing of effluent from dyeing and finishing facilities studied, four aquatic species were used in short and long-term tests, both static and flow through. These organisms included *Daphnia pulex, Pimephales promelas, Ceriodaphnia sp. and Lepomis macrochirus.* Toxicity levels varied widely in each mill effluent from day to day. The lowest toxicity was "none," meaning that the species tested could survive during the test period in the effluent being tested. The highest toxicity was typically 50% to 70%, meaning that a 50% to